SCHUYLER F. JUDD of Ogdensburgh, New

York, is authorized to act as an agent for the National Era in St. Lawrence county, New York: We take pleasure in laying before our

readers, this week, the able speech of the Hon. J Crowell, of Ohio, which we have no doubt will be read with great interest.

#### TO THE READERS OF THE ERA.

The comments on the article entitled " Imprisonment of William L. Chaplin," from the Free Presbyterian, in the last Era, were not written by the editor, who is still absent, and who does not approve of some of its views.

## THE BALANCE OF POWER.

The ultra pro-slavery men have a crotchet, for South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun, upon the subject of the relative strength of the free and slave and newspapers, it will tumble down. States, which we propose to examine. It is a notion of theirs, that an equality of political power can be and ought to be preserved between the two sections, though they have not very clearly explained how the thing is to be done. We are not

out up into smaller ones, or the Northern to be amalgamated into larger. We are only told that the Constitution is to be changed, in order to consummate the desired object, without being furnished with the particulars of the plan proposed. It may be that they may demand not only an equality in the Senate, but also in the House of Representatives, and, consequently, in the electoral colleges. To effect any of these changes, will require the assent of a majority, in some cases of three-fourths of the States; and unless the suppleness of General Cass were a more predominant quality in Yankeedom than we have reason to think it is we are not likely to witness such a settlement of the balance of power. The absurdity of the proposition is too great to entitle it to a moment's consideration; and the mind which gave birth to it must have been in a very unhealthy condition, or it must have been unduly excited by contemplating the effects which the gasconade and bluster of the chivalry was likely to produce upon the phlegmatic people of the

tion to preserve the balance of power by a reorganization of the Federal Government, we will proceed to consider the effect which the progress of population is likely to have upon the relative strength of the North and South. In the year 1790 the population of the slave States was nearly equal to that of the free, there being only 7.153 persons more in the latter division than in the former, according to Jesse Chickering, of Boston, a gentleman distinguished for his accurate ac quaintance with statistics. This trifling difference, amounting to less than the population of a small county, has gradually risen to between three and a half to four millions; and the recent great acceleration which has been given to foreign emigration will in twenty years cause the North to number twice as many inhabitants as the South. Another circumstance tending in the same direction is the gradual liberation of the more Northern slave States from slavery by the sale or removal of the slaves further South. In this way Delaware, without a formal act of emancipation has become, to all practical intents, free; and her Senators and Representative have frequently shown more devotion to the cause of freedom by their votes than those from some of the free States. Maryland, likewise, is in a state of transition from slavery to freedom; and in view of all the moral, social, and political engines at work for the overthrow of slavery, it may safely be predi cated that the institution cannot last ten years in that State. The situation of Missouri and Kentucky is similar to that of Maryland; and at a day not much more distant, they will be ranked among the free States. As an engine of sectional combination, the institution of slavery has already ceased to exercise that omnipotent control which it exerts further South. The affinities of the People are more and more becoming Northern. by the increase of the white population, and the relative or actual diminution of the number of slaves. The growth of the commercial and manufacturing interests in these States is the great secret of the decline of the Slave-Power; and even the agriculture which those interests encourage is of a nature not suited to slavery.

From these various causes, the South is likely to be greatly weakened, and the North strengthened, by the gradual transformation of the border States. The weak will become weaker, and the strong stronger, while the tide of European emigration is all the while swelling the North, Northwestern, and Pacific States. The South is therefore doomed to decline far more rapidly than ever in political consequence, until its interests and institutions cease to be distinct from those of the Northern portion of the Union. So rapid is this tendency of things, that we might almost venture to predict that in twenty or twenty-five years, there will be less of sectional difference and sectional prejudice between Massachusetts and South Carolina than will by that time have arisen between the States east and west of the Mississippi. We however anticipate no strong or rooted prejudices between the different quarters of the Union after the extinction of slavery. There will doubtless be a continuation of the Tariff squabble, and a sectional strife about the public lands, and the improvement of rivers and harbors, and the construction of railroads, by the Federal Government; but these different interests can never give rise to the furious passions which the slavery propagandists have displayed.

The greater increase of the Northern popula tion than that of the Southern will affect the political power of the two sections in the House of Representatives and in the electoral colleges The preponderance of the North in the Senate will depend upon the erection of new States The most superficial glance at the present condition of things must convince every one that two or three free States must, in the nature of things, come into the Union before another slave State is admitted. There is at present no slave territory belonging to the Union. Every foot of the public domain has been declared free by Congress, or by the People inhabiting it; and we see little probability that the law of freedom can be superseded by that of slavery west of the Rio Grande, or east of it, within the proper limits of New Mexico. If, therefore, any more new slave States are created. they must be manufactured out of Texas, with the consent of Congress; and it is well known, that so sparse and inconsiderable is the population of that State, that not more than one new State can be made out of its immense territory, containing the requisite number of inhabitants, for several years to come.

With the Northern territory the case is quite different. Already we have California and New Mexico knocking at the doors of Congress for admission into the Union; and in three or four years, Minnesota and Oregon will have the requisite population to form State Governments. Indeed. Oregon, from the recent discoveries of gold in great abundance, may be expected to demand a State Government in twelve or eighteen months from to-day. The whole tide of western emigration, which crosses the frontiers of the Western States, now finds a home on free soil; and it is not to be forgotten, that the slave States themselves now pour out their myriads, only to people the future free States of the Union.

Southern men may therefore as well abandon the chimerical project of preserving the balance of power between Preedom and Slavery. "Manifest destiny" has declared sgainst Slavery, and no amount of political energy, in which the South far exceeds the North, can stay the overshadowing influence of the latter in the affairs of this country, in a very few years. Disunion would at your bidding."

be ten thousand times the worst remedy that could be adopted. The fiat has gone forth, that the spirit of freedom is to rule the North American continent; and the efforts of the friends of slavery to extend the institution have only served to awaken the dormant love of freedom in the hearts of the People. The true wisdom of the Southern people would consist in adapting their condition to the order of Nature. They cannot is not so great a sin as it might be. It does not stand from under" the avalanche of free principles which their conjurations in behalf of slavery have precipitated upon them.

But we held that slavery cannot exist in this country many years, in the present form of that sway for a century or two, is not entirely a Sahasway for a century or two, is not entirely a Sahainstitution, even if there were no moral enginery
at work against it. It has within itself the seeds
of its own dissolution. Slavery is incompatible
with density of population. Labor becomes too
cheap, and the necessaries of life too dear, to
warrant the holding of a half or two-thirds of the
people in that condition. A species of serfdom
might continue, and the domestic service might
still be performed by slaves in a Pagan or Mathometan country, but when the institution has hometan country; but when the institution has do with opinions, whatever it may have to do with duties. I shall take leave to express mine, which they are indebted to the late Senator from no more hold upon men's pockets than that amounts to in this country, a country of Bibles

## STRANGE INCONSISTENCY.

The Southern newspapers, particularly those of the more ultra that, and the Convention of

runaway slaves, recently held at Carenovia, in New York. If a Northern man were to be caught gression in the original selection of such laborers south of Mason and Dixon's line, with a paper containing such matter, he would be tarred and feathered, if not hanged. Why not hang the Southern editors for doing the same thing? If a man were to throw a firebrand into a magazine. in order to show how the "incendiaries" do, would he be doing less to detroy those around him than the veritable incendiary himself? How unjust, to incarcerate Barrett for circulating pamphlets addressed to the poor whites, urging them merely to exercise their political franchis independently, when Southern editors publish the proceedings of the Cazenovia Convention which hold out encouragement to the slaves to rebel! We leave it to Southern casuists to reconcile these inconsistencies, if they can: for ourselves, we cannot help suspecting that, after all, they are not so much afraid of Northern fanaticism as they pretend.

### GREEK AGAINST GREEK.

" Perforations in the Latter Day Pamphlets," by one of the eighteen millions of bores, edited by Elizur Wright," is the significant title of a pamphlet of forty-eight pages, from the press of Phillips, Sampson, & Co., of Boston. It is a keenly-written and spiritual review of the recent extraordinary publications of Thomas Carlyle; and it is too little to say of it that as a piece of vigorous writing, it is at least equal to the best of the essays which it criticises; while in the matter of ommon sense, sound philosophy, and humanity, it infinitely transcends them. Its author is well known throughout the country as an original and piquant newspaper editor, and this last production of his pen is by no means likely to diminish his reputation. Nothing like it or equal to it has ever appeared on this side of the water. It reminds one of the wit-seasoned and eloquent po. litical essays of Blackwood, with the substitution of liberalism for conservatism. The author, while he shows his ability to maintain a close and logical argument, meets his antagonist on his own ground, with his own favorite weapons of sarcasm caricature, and ridicule; and, in dealing with his political heresies and absurdities, acts upon the eemingly contradictory advice of the wise man of old, and answers him according and not ac. cording to his folly.

Professor Wright's pamphlet, we give two or their side.

J. G. W. stops at the 1931 degree of longitude, on the 32d gress of the western portion of the State in three extracts from that portion of it devoted to the consideration of Carlyle's ultra monarchical notions of government, his bestilley to universal suffrage, and his maintenance of the divine right of certain unknown, wise, and heroic individuals to take the reins of absolute power, and govern nations after the summary fashion of the Dictator of Paraguay, or the old Deys of Algiers.

"Prophets and historians, less extravagant than Carlyle, have had the trick since time began of looking at the monarchy or the dynasty, or the name, as the nation; and through their deceptive writings we always see governments and dynas-ties, and their fights and feuds excessively mag-nified or distorted beyond their due relative importance. Indeed we see in history but little else. The real history of the race is hidden behind that f ambitious usurpers of government, or rather it is totally lost for the want of historians. We know something of Pharoah, and Nebuchadnezzar, and Alexander, and Hiero and his wonderful servant tian farmer, or the Assyrian market-man, or the ancient Sicilian peasant? The exceptional men have been written, but we find not the representa-tive men, the samples of the mass. So we learn from nistory about as much of ancient human life as we should now learn of actual European life by visiting a dozen courts, in all of which we should find French spoken, and costumes, morals, and leave humbly to doubt whether the historical rise and fall of potentates and empires, the development and decadence of ancient civilizations, and the eruptions and irruptions of barbarians, really ever had much significance to the human race at large. I humbly doubt, for example, whether the dispersion of the Jews and their condemna-tion to the "Old Clo" lyrics throughout the cities of Christendom was ever any considerable calamity out of a narrow circle of chief priests, scribes and pharisees. Pyramids have ceased to grow in the valley of the Nile, but corn has not, and pos sibly the latter may be more justly distributed among the mouths than when the Pyramids were more flourishing. The historical glory of a people may be one thing, and their solid comfort quite

"Carlyle not only mistakes human nature itself, but he overlooks the very conditions of the grand problem of human society. Those condi-tions have so changed within four hundred years, that the whole anterior history of the race made indecisive, if not valueless. Possibly what he says of universal suffrage might have been wisely said while nine-tenths of the race were of wisely said while nine-tenths of the race necessity machines, mere beasts of burden, whether bond or free. Up to four hundred years ago, exclusive according to the control of the control there was nothing on which a civilization could rest except human slavery, under one name or another. In that day of the world's infancy—this is only its childhood—it knew not its right hand from its left. It knew neither the cir-culation of the blood nor the pressure of the at-mosphere. It gould entertain no astronomical theory more probable than that the moon is green the sun a broad red-hot toasting iron, and the earth a pan-cake. It neither yoked fire and harnessed the lightning. It had no cotton factories, nor steam horses, nor even gun powder. And, above all things, it had no news-papers or printing presses. Now, given at the egress from Noah's ark, if such egress there ever were, the arts and sciences as they are in 1850 would the history of the last four thousand years be such as we find it? Would there have been Babel and the Pyramids, and the Pharoahs, and Solomon, and Nebuchadnezzar, and Xerxes, and Alexander, and that beauty, Caligula, and that long dynasty of still greater Christian beauties breathing at this our day out of its element in the unfortunate Pio Nino?"

Passing over the part devoted to Capital Punishment, in which the inhuman and anti-Christian doctrines of Carlyle are very effectually handled, we have only space for a paragraph or two from the concluding pages, touching the slave question. Speaking of the airogious bill now before Congress for the recovery of fugitives, he

That condition of humanity, as it rises from the brute towards the God, runs away from with an earnestness which disturbs a nation's peace, and a bravery that defies midnight borrors, dogs devils, and distance, must be a false condition, and all efforts to legalize it and eternize it must be idle and worse. Lost labor. Messrs. Clay, Web-ster and Cass, your capacious brains, with all Princeton and Andover to back you, capaot make a truth of so ugly a lie, or succeed in contradicting the voice of your Maker, which cries aloud in these long night-marches by the light of the unchangeable star. Settle it by your souliese bills and judicial array of petty contrasters! Good and judicial array of petty postmasters! Good Heavens! You might as well attempt to unset-tle that star itself by a writ of ejectment, or legis-late the multiplication table a fiction. The late the multiplication table a fiction.

a plumage of terebinthine adhesion, but it would reverse or nullify all the Creator's laws; water runs down hill and grass grows along with it. Corn ripens and smiles play on the human face. The brains develop thoughts, and the heart har-bors tenderness. The South, after its undisputed

delicately, while I can.
"The South has suffered both by the choic of its laborers and their servitude, and where there is suffering there must have been more or less sin, as a general thing, if my theology be correct. Rude Africans, with all the liberty that the most righteous employers and angelic over-seers could have anowed than, would not to this

day have made the sunny South the garoen that New Eugland. There was an economical transany how. With such poor qualifications and feeble intentions to civilize and evangelize them as their importers had, it was a sin to bring them as their importers nad, it was a substitute into our country. And a still greater sin was it, when once here, to put them in the worst possible relations to become self-directing men. And the relations to become self-directing men. And the perilous height of sin has it been, and is it, when they spontaneously endeavor to rise above that base condition, and assume the control of them-selves, to force them back. This is a sin to which the rest sink almost into mere inexpedien-cies. This is an open warfare with the Eternal, which cannot come to good."

We cannot but hope that this timely and exceedingly readable pamphlet will be followed by others of the same stamp. Certain we are that all competent judges must admit that the stalwart Scotchman is fairly matched by his democratic J.G.W. antagonist.

### CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN MASSACHU-SETTS.

The late trials for members of Congress in the 1st, 2d, and 4th districts of Massachusetts have fesulted in the election of Samuel A. Eliott, in the 1st district, by a small vote; neither the Free Soil nor the Democratic parties casting above one-fifth of their usual vote In the 4th district, although the Democrats put in nomination a popular candidate, John G. Palfrey had a plurality. In the 2d district, lately represented by Hon. D. P. King, there was also no choice. Upham (W.) having 3,336 votes, Rantoul, (Dem.) 2,246, John Pierpont, (F. S.) 1,187, scattering, 24. The friends of Upham are very urgent with the Free Soil men of the district to vote for their candidate, on the ground that he has heretofore expressed decided views against the extension of slavery. We believe him to be indeed far safer on this point than the successful candidate of his they did not wish to take the responsibility of its party in the Boston district, or the opponent of rejection, before the plastic power of amendment John G. Palfrey in the 4th district. Were we had been tried upon it. a voter in the 2d district, we think we would be willing to compromise the matter, and an amendment, consisting of thirty-three sections, agree to abandon our opposition to Upham, so by which Territorial Governments were provided be willing to compromise the matter, and party, we trust our friends in the 3d district will between New Mexico and Texas eastward to the As a specimen of the style and argument of mise where the concessions must be wholly on 100th degree of longitude from Greenwich, it Delegates; such a change, with the rapid pro. States and the conditions of future advancement."

# AMERICAN CITIES.

in the year 1700, when the first census was taken, the cities ranked in population as follows: Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Charleston, and Baltimore. At that period Charleston was the 4th city in size in the Union, and the population was 16 359, which is about three fifths of its present numbers. Baltimore only contained 13,503 leaves the boundary of Texas, between the 100th inhabitants, which is less than one tenth of its present numbers. The other cities named have increased in equal or greater proportions. In 1800 Philadelphia was still shead, and New York, in part, and four degrees wide for the residue, Baltimore, Boston, and Charleston, followed in order. Charleston was therefore the 5th city in importance fifty years ago. In 1810 the same order was presented; but in 1820 New York had run shead of Philadelphia, and New Orleans of Charleston, making the latter the 6th city in im-Brooklyn, and Albany, had gone ahead of Charleston, leaving the latter to occupy the 9th place. At the present time, enough is known of the progress of the country in population to render it certain that St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Rochester, Buffalo, Troy, Lowell, Providence, Richmond. Chicago, and Milwaukie, and perhaps some other places, have eclipsed Charleston-a city peculiarly favored by nature, and enjoying all the blessings of without taking any question. the peculiar institution in an eminent degree It now ranks eighteenth or twentieth in the scale and it is actually declining in population.

New Orleans grew very rapidly until 1840, bu since that period it has shown symptons of decline. In 1847 the census was taken, when there was actually less population than in 1840. Mobile has shared the fate of Charleston-it is perishing of the slave fever. Baltimore, St. Louis and Louisville, on the northern border of the slave States, are invigorated by the healthful at nosphere of Freedom. The proportion of slaves sround them is inconsiderable, and they are therefore prosperous.

PROGRESS OF THE STATES. In 1790, the States ranked as follows in popu lation : Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, South Carolina. In 1800, New York had gone ahead of North Carolina and Massachusetts, but in other respects the States ranked as before. In 1810, Virginia still maintained the ascendoncy; New York had gone ahead of Pennsylvania, and in other respects the order of the States was preserved. In 1820, Ohio and Kentucky had eclipsed South Carolina and Massachusetts-in other respects no changes. In 1830, Pennsylvania was an occupation which would generally be fatal to ahead of Virginia, and Tennessee of South Car- white men. And I may add, sir, that were slaves respects no changes. In 1830, Pennsylvania was olina. In 1840, Ohio ranked above Virginia, and the latter, which in 1790 was nearly equal in population to any two States besides, now took the third place, and will undoubtedly be transceaded by Indiana and Illinois, in less than three years! We would respectfully suggest to the Reform Convention which is about to assemble in the Old Dominion, the propriety of changing the motto of the Commonwealth. Instead of " Sic semper tyrannis," it should be, " Sie transit gloria

North Carolina, from being the third State in population, has receded to the tenth or eleventh place: and South Carolina, which was the sixth. has fallen to the sixteenth or seventeenth place It is to be remarked that these States-Virginia, North and South Carolina-are not, like New England, crowded with population on the contrary, they have less than half the number of inhabitants to the square mile now that New England contained sixty years ago. While the energies of the older slave States have been paralyzed by slavery, the New England States, with four times the population in proportion to territory, have in the last ten years exhibited all the vigor and prosperity of new communities. Massachusetts has increased in population by about 240,000 in that period-a number nearly equal and yet the latter State has four times the extent of territory of the former.

On Wednesday, the 27th, the House took up the Texas boundary bill-commonly known as Mr. Pearce's bill. The bill is as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re sentatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled. That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said State, in an act passed by the General Assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States, and upon the said State of Texas: Provided, The said agreement by the said General As-sembly shall be given on or before the first day of

ecember, eighteen hundred and fifty.

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersecte I by the grees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of thirty two legrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river

Scoul. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claim to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries which she agrees to establish

of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsena's, custom-houses, custom-house revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of Fourth. The United States, in consideration of

said establishment of boundaries, cession of claim to territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, it a stock bearing five per cent. inter-est, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the Treasury

of the United States. Fifth, Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the General Assembly of Texas accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement: Provided, also, That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of ali claim against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the second section of the "joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March first, eighteen hundred and forty-five, either, as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas or otherwise.

On the suggestion of Mr. Inge, of Alahama, the first question put was: "Shall this bill be rejected?" On this, the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted in a vote against rejection-168 to 36. Though a majority of the House are doubtless opposed to the bill, in its present shape, yet

out of the State of Texas, or otherwise.

At this point, Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, moved soon as the Whigs of the 4th district were ready for New Mexico and Utah. The northern houndto withdraw the candidate which they are now ary of New Mexico, as prescribed by Mr. Boyd's obstinately pitting against Palfrey. As this rea- amendment, is very different from that of Mr. somble and fair proposal, however, is not likely Pearce's bill, and much less advantageous to New to find favor with the managers of the Whig Mexico. Instead of extending the dividing line stand firm, and resist all invitations to a compro- western boundary of the Indian Territory, at the basis of representation, at least for the House of der "facts of past progress of the Northwestern degree of latitude, and then runs north to the 38th degree of latitude, and then turns west, on that parallet, to the summit of the Sterra Madre. This leaves all the vast area between the one hundredth and one hundred and third degree of longitude and north of 360 30', up to the 38th degree of latitude, and also between latitude 380 and 420, excluded from New Mexico. This amendment also and 103d degrees of longitude unsettled; or rather, leaves a vast region of country west of the Indian Territory, five and a half degrees wide, open to the grasp of Texas. Thus it will be seen that just as the North yields, the South urges. On the next day, Mr. Boyd withdrew that part

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, moved to amend Mr. Boyd's amendment by providing that portance. In 1830 the same rank was preserved all that part of California which lies south of the by the respective cities. But in 1840 Cincinnati, parallel of 360 north latitude shall be formed into a Territory.

of his amendment which relates to Utah.

Here Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, attempted to get the floor, for the purpose, as he intimated, of offering an amendment by which the admission of California as a State, should be incorporated into the bill. This would be the broken down Omnibus, patched and tied together again. Amidst great confusion, the House adjourned

On Thursday, Mr. Clingman spoke in favor

"The creation of a Southern Territory wil

his amendment. He said

give the South a chance to occupy it. I frankly tell gentlemen that, in my opinion, slavery will find inducements sufficient to carry it there. From all the information that I have been able to obtain by private correspondence with persons there, from publications in the papers, and from conversations with gentlemen recently from that country, including members of the Legislature of California, I believe there are sufficient induce-ments to invite slave labor. Gold mines are known to exist there. I am satisfied, also, tha the Delegate from Oregon [Mr. Trunsrox] is right in saying that mines of gold and silver ex-ist on the waters of the Colorado and Gila rivers, as well as in New Mexico. Wherever gold mines exist, especially surface, alluvial, or deposit mines as contradistinguished from vein mines, slave labor can be employed to the greatest advantage I have a right to express an opinion on this subject, because in my own district for a great many years past some one, two, or more thousand slaves years past some one, two, or more thousand slaves are employed in the gold mines. They are pre-ferred to white laborers generally; being con-stantly under the eye of the overseer, they can be kept regularly and steadily at work. Such is the constitution of the negro, too, that he can re-main with his feet in the water, and his head exposed to the hottest sunshine, without injury to his health. The mode of employing them in the rice fields is well known, and they thrive there in at this time generally employed in the mines o California, an increased amount of gold would be obtained without the frightful loss of human life which is known to have occurred. Besides, sir, in addition to the inducements which the mines afford southern California afford, southern California, to say nothing of the unexplored valleys of the Colorado, affords sufficient agricultural advantages to this species of labor. From its soil and climate I have little doubt but that it will produce sugar, cotton, rice and tropical fruits, &c. Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, rose to move

the previous question, when he made the follow-

ing remarks: I had begun to say, Mr. Speaker, that the House need have no apprehensions of my having risen to make a speech. I believe that the two branches of Congress and the country have heard enough speeches upon all these questions in times past There are now two amendments to the bill pending; until those amendments are disposed of, of course none other can be offered. I believe i is the policy of the House to proceed to dispose of these amendments by a vote. [Cries of "Agreed."] I believe it is their policy to proceed to a vote at once, not merely upon the amendments, but upon the merits of the bill itself. I wish to say, before the motion which I am about to make, that I intend to vote against both of these amendments. But I believe that the bill which is before the House is one essential to the chusetts has increased in population by about 240,000 in that period—a number nearly equal to the whole white population of South Carolina; and yet the latter State has four times the extent of territory of the former.

In ten years from to-day, Michigan and Wis-

consin—the latter first settled in 1836—will be ahead of Virginia in Federal population, if not in the number of inhabitants!

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

they should not succeed separately, I am willing to vote for them all in one bill. But I do not consider that the best policy. I am willing to vote for this bill, the Territorial bills, the California bill, separately or together. I believe, however, that each one of them standing by itself, separately or together. rately, on its own merits, will command more strength in this House. Let us try at least the strength of this bill, as it stands by itself, unen-cumbered with any amendments. If it fails, we can then try what we can do by connecting other measures with it. And with the view of the House trying the strength of it, instead of longer trying the strength of our lungs and the patience of the House and the country, I move the pre-

> It will be seen by this, that Mr. Ashmun now declares his readiness to abandon the Proviso, and to take the Territorial bills with an express provision that when the Territories are admitted as States, they shall come into the Union with or without slavery, as they shall prefer.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, then moved to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Reot, of Ohio, moved to amend the motion o commit, by adding the following words: "With instructions so to amend the bill as to exclude slavery from all the territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, lying eastward of California."

On this Mr. Brooks of New York, Mr. A. G. Brown of Mississippi, and Mr. Gorman of Indiand made speeches on the general subject of the and made speeches on the ceneral subject of the property of the United States for hability of the uebls | 1t ls well known that there is not a more extreme Texas boundary, slavery in the Territories, &c. | massle armen appropriate name !! pro-slavery man in the House, nor, indeed, in the nation, than the Hon. A. G. Brown. During the present session, he has declared his belief that slavery is a moral social political, and religious blessing." His speech on the present occasion, in reference to the Texas boundary, the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, by present or by future legislation, was in strict conformity with his previously-avowed opinions. It will, therefore, give the liveliest ites of this debate to say, that Mr. Brooks of Nev York, and Mr. Gorman of Indiana, said everything that even Mr. Brown could desire them to say,

So fares, at Northern hands, the great question of Human Rights, in the House of Representatives of the United Sates-a House, the vast majority of whom were chosen, and otherwise could not have been chosen, for the express and universally understood and pledged purpose of applying the Proviso to, and excluding all possibility of slavery from the Territories.

## VIRGINIA. CONVENTION.

The election in Virginia for delegates to a State Convention to remidel the Constitution, is said to have resulted largely in favor of the radcals. We are unable to form an opinion as to the nature of Virginia radicalism, but we presume it will not touch, or not materially change. the basis of representation. That basis, under the existing Constitution, is property without reference to population ; and the consequence is, that the portion of the State east of the Blue Ridge, with about two-fifths of the white inhabitants, has three-fifths of the representation in both branches of the Legislature. A Convention constituted upon the same basis, we apprehend, will not materially change it. The right of suffrage will probably to made universal, because that arrangement cannot affect the balance between the east and the west while the hasis of representation is property.

The Convention may give the election of Govrnor to the people; and, indeed, we can see no plausible ground for withholding that right, if, as is said, the judges, sheriffs, clerks, &c., are to be

It would be a great mitigation of the injustice of the present Constitution to adopt the Federal

# GRN. WILLIAM L. CHAPLIN.

We have seen it stated by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, signing himself "Southerner," that Gen. Chaplin denies having fired upon the officers of the law on the night of his | modern miracle, for its truthfulness, and, as such capture. He is said to be opposed on principle to the shedding of blood, his sentiments on the subject being similar to those of the Peace Societies. It is proper that this fact should go before the public, as a statement of a very opposite character has been widely circulated, calculated to affect him very injuriously. The writer in the Tribune states the facts on the authority of Gen. Chaplin himself, and, we presume, correctly. \*

# OREGON.

We would call attention to the "view of things n Oregon," as presented by two correspondents of California papers, to be found in another

We have seen so many conflicting statements relative to the value of that country, that it is difficult to form a decided opinion on the subject We however arrive at the conclusion, that while its soil and climate are not equal to those of the Mississippi valley, they are nevertheless such as to make Oregon, in conjunction with other favorable circumstances, as its gold mines, its immense bodies of valuable timber, and its location on the Pacific, a country of great importance, and destined to contain a dense population, at no very distant day.

The recently discovered gold mines in that Territory will cause its rapid settlement; and in view of its greater agricultural and manufacturing capabilities, there is reason to expect that it will not be a whit behind California in population, in a few years. We should consider it a far better country for a permanent abode than California, in every respect. The population is now perhaps fifteen or twenty thousand, and increasing rapid ly. The people, since the discovery of the gold nines in California, have done a lucrative business in the sale of lumber and provisions to the gold diggers.

# CANADA.

We hear little now-actays about the annexaion of the British Provinces to the United States. The fever appears to have died away for the present, though we have no doubt of the ultimate admission of those Provinces into our Union as States. It is impossible that a great and free people like those upon our Northern border will for a great while submit to be held in leading-strings by the English nation Those Provinces are now in a state of subjection to the Crown and Parliament of a country one fourth their size, situated three thousand miles off; and they have nothing to do in making the paramount laws which they are called on to obey. This state of inferiority will not and ought not to be submitted to longer than necessity or prudence may dictate. In proportion as these people advance in population and power, the passion for independence will grow upon them; and at the same time the relative power of their southern neighbors of the United States among the nations of the world will be greatly augmented, and strongly tend to embolden them to insist upon their rights. Ten years from to-day, the hold of Great Britain upon her North American Provinces will be a rope of sand. The population of the several Provinces is at present as follows: Provinces and Islands.

These Provinces once free from Great Brit-

ain, annexation will be a matter of course. In joining our Union they sacrifice neither independence nor liberty. They become the equals of the American States, not their subjects.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE. For July. York: Wyn. Pratt. Washington: W. Adam.

This is a highly interesting number, and cor ains an article on the "Heroic Period of the Christian History" by Rev. Albert Barnes, a poem entitled "Years" by Mrs. Sigourney, and an amusing paper on the " Mysterious Knock-

ADDRESS OF THE TWENTY SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE

periodicals, our tracts, and our standard volumes, during the year, there has been issued of Judge Jay's Review of the Mexican War 17,000 copies, and of Mr. Livermore's Prize Review 7,000, making in all 24,000; a larger number of bound volumes than the friends of peace have ever before distributed in this country. We have the last year published, and mostly put in circulation, an

REPLY TO THE REMARKS OF THE REV. MORES STUART ON JOHN JAY, AND AN EXAMINATION OF HIS SCRIPTURAL EXEGISIS CONTAINED IN HIS RECENT PAMPHLET, ENTI TLED "CONSCIENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION." By Wm

Mr. Jay with his usual power and felicity of style defends the memory of his distinguished father from the assertion of Professor Stuart. that John Jay would have sanctioned the speech of Mr. Webster, and the views of slavery he has himself given in his pamphlet, "Conscience and the Constitution." This is done by quotations from papers of the Anti-Slavery Society, assembled in 1785, of which Judge Jay was President. The reply to the Professor's "exegisis" is very sharp. We hope Mr. Webster and Professor Stuart may never have their principles put to test, and be required to show their "alacrity" in the pursuit of runaway slave.

REPORTOF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE ON ESTABLISHING LINE OF MAIL STEAMSHIPS TO THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA, AND THENCE VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN TO

This is an able report, made by Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, Chairman of the Committee of House of Representatives on 23d July last, and presents information connected with the present state of trade on the coast of Africa of great interest One fact is this, the average import of palm oil into Liverpool for some years past has been 15,000 tons, valued at two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMO SCHOOLS OF CONNECTICUT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT THE MAY SESSION, 1850. Document No. 12. New Haven: Osborn & Baldwin. Pp. 80 and Appendix.

This shows a state of progress which is mos noble and honorable. There is among the papers of the appendix a paper on school architicture, s most important subject, and which is illustrated by a variety of plans and front and side elevations. Nor is that first want, fresh air, over-

PRESIDENT THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO. By the President, William D. Gallagher. Delivered April 8, 1850 on the occasion of the commemoration of the Sixty Sec ond Anniversary of the first settlement of the State Cincinnati: H. W. Derby & Co. Pp. 88 This is a topic full of grand achievements and

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHWEST-AN ANNUAL DISCOURSE

"the Amber Witch." New York: Harper & Brothers

This is a work founded on historical facts, connected with the trial for witchcraft of the Lady Canoness of Tomoranid, Sidonia von Bork, and is full of illustration of the manners of that age. We may rely on the fidelity of the gifted author, whose Amber Witch is considered in Germany

misled the most sagacious scholars of the day. EASY LESSONS IN LANDSCAPS DRAWING. For the use those learning to draw without a teacher. By F. N. Otis. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway. Parts I.

These lessons consist of lithograph plates in all respects resembling pencil sketches, and carry on the learner from strait lines to a series of very pretty landscapes; and the steps are so obvious that if these are followed, the last lesson will be as easy to accomplish as the first. We commend these " Easy Lessons" to the attention of parents and teachers.

SECOND BOOK IN GREEK. By John McCulloch, D. D., ate Professor of Ancient Languages in Dickinson College. New York: Harper & Brothers. Washington: Franck

This is the complement to the "First Book in reek," published by Doctor McCulloch some ime since, and contains the Syntax in as full a form as is adapted to elementary instruction. There is appended a list of Particles and Phrases, nodified from Buttman and Arnold; and, also, a series of reading lessons wholly made fron Xenophon's Anabasis; the outlines of Prosedy and of the Homeric Dialect; Reading Lessons in verse; and a very full vocabulary. It is handsomely printed on good paper, and is a valuable addition to works in aid of the acquisition of Greek. \*

OURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICUL TUBE OF THE STATE OF OHIO, for the year 1849. Printed by order of the Senate, January, 1850. Columbus, O.: L.

This report, made by M. L. Sullivan, Presi lent, presents the general results of the year 1849, and is accompanied by an abstract of the proceedings of the several County Agricultural cieties, Professor Cowles of Oberlin College, Essay on Agriculture and Science, an "Analysis of Indian Corn" by D. Lapham, a most important paper, and also a paper on "advantages of thorough cultivation" by Levi Heald of Washington county, Ohio. Nothing can give a better files of the sagacity and success of the farmers of that intelligent State than the report affords. It s indeed a noble State, worthy of the leadership of the West.

NEW GRAMMAR POR GERMANS TO LEARN THE ENGLISH Co. Washington: R. Farnham. Pp. 599.

This Grammar is after the method of Ollentorf, which has been so well received in this country.

# MICHIGAN.

To the Edstor of the National Era : DEAR SIE: If the South supposes that the ormidable array of Clay, Cass, and Webster, on he side of slavery extension, produces the slightest impression on the sentiments, convictions, and determination of the great body of the North, they err grossly. Mr. Webster's great logical powers may away men's judgments—never a rooted sentiment of the heart, which his own eloquence had served to engrave more deeply. His effort has fallen dead. His apologies for slavery stink in the nostrils of the North. Gigantic as may be in the nostries of the sorth. Organicas may be his intellect, it is astonishing, it is passing strange, that men of smaller caliber, with insidious designs, could persuade him that he can have a corporal's guard at the South arrayed in his favor. trange infatuation in the great men at Wash-

Strange infatuation in the great men at Washington and their followers, to suppose that we backwoodsmen do not see through their bids for Southern support. We understand it well. Some of us try in our humble way to unmask it.

From a recent vote in our Legislature, you may infer that the people of Michigan would consent to the addition of more slave States to the Union. In the first place, the vote was carried in the Senate by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor, who was elected last fall as an anti-Casa, Wilmot Proviso man, and could not have been elected on other terms. It was carried

people, were reputed or pledged Wilmot Proviso men. The vaunted expression of Michigan, is an expression of a minority of the Legislature, obtained by treachery and deception. The truth is, that Cass and his disciples have been pouring into Michigan all winter the most puerile and senseless warnings against a full and manly expression of the people. They have pretended to believe that the Union was in danger, that the South would secede, that the plan of a Southern Union was made up, if we were not bullied into submission. The Legislature and the people were flooded with all sorts of stuff calculated to create alarm. But of one thing you may be the sort of the state of the second state of the second American Peace Society. By Rev. H. L. Stone, Pastor of Park street Church, Boston: J P. Jewett & Co. Pp. 36.

We are glad to see the activity and zeal so successfully presented in this address, which characterizes this Society. Its end and aim is "peace on earth and good will to men." The annual Report appended to this address shows their operations for the last year. We have room only for a short extract. The Secretary says:

"Publications—Besides the circulation of our periodicals, our tracts, and our standard volumes,"

"Publications—Besides the circulation of our periodicals, our tracts, and our standard volumes,"

"American Peace Society. By Rev. H. L. Stone, Batt of one thing you may remain sure, that if any party, or any and all combinations of parties would dare to-morrow bring before the people of this State a single candidate on the plain and distinct issue that he was in favor, under any circumstances or at any time, of adding another slave State to this Union, he would not obtain one-forth the votes. They may again (as they have heretofore) send tools to the Legistature, under the pretence that sorts of sufficient sure. alarm. But of one thing you may remain sur-I do not believe it. Really not one quarter of the voters of this State believe in or are inclined the voters of this State benediction, any concession, any to tolerate any doughfaceism, any concession, any

## VIEW OF THINGS IN OREGON.

Correspondence of the California Courier Quenes Curv. 1 . 19, 1850

egon is destined to be the great produ there is no doubt by any who have ever seen its fertile valleys and magnificent waterfalls. As a lumber country, it is superior to any I ever visited, the extent and magnificence of its forests, towering almost to the clouds; and these forests being all in the western part of the territory and on the banks of the rivers given in the country and on the banks of the rivers, give it a peculiar advantage in the department of commerce above all others. Did the people of California know of the easy ac-cess of those forests, and their contiguity to wa-terfalls and navigable rivers, they would no longer have any occasion to send to the States for lumber, for there is more in Oregon than sufficient to build up all the cities that are needed on the Pacific coast. But I shall feil to give any adequate idea of those forests; they must be seen to be re-

The first emigrants who arrived in Oregon set-tled in that beautiful valley, the Willamette, which is the garden of Oregon, and I may say of the world. The Willamette river is the great southern tributary of the magnificent Columbis. The valley through which it runs, in point of ex tent, richness, heauty, and fertility, stands promi-nent above all others on the great American con-tinent. The length of the valley, from north to south, is about 250 miles, its width from the summit of the Cascades to the summit of the coast range is about 100 miles; the width of the arable parties of the valley is about 40 miles, and through the centre of this extensive valley the Willametre the centre of this extensive valley the Willamette river pursues its meandering course, being augmented by streams every few miles, running down from the mountain on each side, thus watering the great extent of country, and giving it that luxuriance and beauty which it is impossible to describe. The mountains on each side are covered with tall pines, cedars, fir, hemlock, &c., &c., which make these streams that run down their sides invalently and only for searching with the stream of the course of the stream of the sides invaluable, not only for supplying water to the valley below, but for mill sites. The valley is the valley below, but for mill sites. The valley is about two-thirds prairie, beautifully interspersed with timber sufficient for all farming purposes. No wonder that the first emigrants stopped here, for here they could exclaim, Eureka! The river is navigable for steamboats about one hundred in the state of the sta miles, and for six months of the year about one hundred and fifty miles above the falls of the Willamette, where Oregon City is situated, being about thirty miles from its mouth.

The Umpqua valley, which is south of the Willamette, running east and west, is in extent equal to about one-half, and is watered by a magnificent river of the same name, which makes its way through the coast ridge of mountain, and empties

through the coast ringe of mountain, and carpited into the sea.

This valley is capable of sustaining a dense population, as the farms are very rich and fertile, particularly the river bottom. There are but few particularly the river bottom. There are but lew settlements, and its extent is, as yet, not fully known, never having been explored only by parties crossing it at different points. I see there is a company organizing in this city to explore its mouth and make a settlement, and I hope they will ascertain fully the extent and capabilities of the

tained, they would be enough to make one of the richest States in our glorious Confederacy. But this is but a small portion of Oregon. I have said nothing of the Columbia valley, and that great river which rises in the Rocky Mountains, run-ning through a district of country more than thousand miles in extent, before it empties into the The advantages possessed in Oregon, as a man-

If these two valleys were all that Oregon cor

ufacturing country, are surpassed by none on ac-count of its extensive water power. At Oregon City, where the waters of the Willamette take a perpendicular descent of about twenty-five feet, are advantages for manufacturing purposes far surpassing Rochester, New York.

On the Columbia river, at the Cascades, about

30 miles from its mouth, is another favorable point for mills, marked out by nature, where that river takes a descent of some twelve or fifteen feet. These two places alone will give sufficient power to turn machinery enough for our whole

But the water power is not confined to these places; it is scattered all over that great and explaces; it is scattered all over that great and ex-tensive country. There is no country so well watered, where rivers, streams, and rivulets, are in such great abundance as Oregon, and the position of the country being mountainous, all the smaller streams of course must be rapid, conse-quently producing great advantages for mills.

egon is very rich, but as yet it has never been examined. In this day, where nothing but gold will satisfy, men will not stop for minerals of less value. That here are gold mines, there is no question, for they are now successfully worked in the southern portion of Oregon; how extensive they may prove to be, remains yet to be seen. The report with regard to gold on the Columbia, in the Spocon country, has come so authenticated, that I cannot doubt it for a moment, yet I would not reasons doubt it for a moment, yet I would not vouch for it, not having seen it. But if it should be true that gold is found away at the ex-treme north line of the territory, I can see no reason why the Cascade ridge should not be as rich as the Sierra Nevada, for it is the same con-

tinued ridge of mountain.

But we are rich enough without gold. Oregon possesses natural elements of greatness enough to make her by farthe greatest country on this coast, and I am glad to see attention beginning to turn that way ; towns and cities are beginning to spring into existence at the different prominent points on the rivers and elsewhere; exertions are now being made to give them that influence and benefit to the country which their position demands. Soon we shall see the majestic steamboat navigating these noble rivers, and soon we shall see a city on the shores of that beautiful bay at the mouth of the great Columbia, which will give to Oregon what she has long needed, a seaport town suitable for a commercial depot for that great country. Americans have taken hold of it in

#### From the Pacific News. SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1850.

arnest, and that is a sufficient guarantee

None familiar with the extent and peculiar estures of Oregon, but must be impressed that three great and important towns must necessarily spring up in her midst. The first has already come into consideration in my last article, namely Oregon City, at the Falls of the Willamette. The second is situated at the cascades of the Columbia, and the third at the mouth of that great river, the natural outlet for all the products of Oregon the natural outlet for all the products of Oregon. As Oregon City is to the great and extended valleys of the Willamette and Umpqua, so is Cascade City to all the upper valleys of the Co-lumbia. It is situated at the foot of the cascades, where the Columbia river takes an almost perpendicular descent of twelve or fifteen feet, about 130 miles from its mouth, and some 40 miles above the mouth of the Willamette, the great

southern tributary.

This, like Oregon City, must be regarded as the natural distributing and manufacturing point, and although both the Columbia and Willamette rivers are navigable for sailing vessels of the largest size, to the cascades on the Columbia, and to Portland on the Willamette, and thence nearly

to Portland on the Willamette, and thence nearly to Oregon City, yet steamboats are about to claim their proper province, and transact all the business on these formidable waters.

In the immediate vicinity of this place, which has been but recently surveyed, are extensive coal beds, specimens of which are now exhibited in this city, and by its brilliancy and specific gravity is believed to be a superior quality. Mr. Johnson, the principal proprietor, speaks favorably of the extent and easy access of this important wise. This adds considerably to the importance of this position.

Pacific City, as the little hamlet or nucleus of a dommercial town is called, is situated at the

a dommercial town is called, is situated at the northern entrance of the Columbia. The importance of this position can hardly be over-estimated, as the Columbia is the only feasible and natural outlet of the whole of Oregon, for rendering this one seaport town to the west, what Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, are to the east. This will be the more fully realized when we consider